

THE GAZETTE.

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THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
 Per annum \$10.00 Six months \$5.00
 Three months \$2.50 One month \$1.00
 WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
 Per annum \$1.50 Six months .75
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JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot, on ourselves, remove ads for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employees of the Gazette to effect any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

E. A. RUSLEY,
 Manager of the Gazette.

Cripple Creek is going to be a winner if enterprise has anything to do with success. Think of a mining camp of that age with a first class hotel and opera house.

It is so common that the great news columns of the paper are so full of news concerning a matter of fact as they are in regard to the resignation of Governor Cameron. While the United Press reports the assurance of his resignation and secures a position upon his resignation, the Associated Press reports that we have no information person believes the story of the resignation and says that Von Crampton will continue in the place which he has occupied. Fortunately the matter is not one of serious concern to the people of the country, and they can afford to wait until the truth of it is made known one way or another.

The Democratic party in the house of representatives has the largest majority in that body that has been there for many years. Yet in spite of the fact that it is claimed that this majority was secured in accordance with certain principles of the party, the leaders of the party have not put forward one single idea of public benefit or common sense view to any extent to plan of progress or reform. Their devotion to economy which has been made the subject of so great an amount of praise has been manifested in the most niggardly penuriousness. They have been mean about trifles and extravagant when it would be of benefit to the party interests. They have abandoned the tariff issue, which has been their most distinctive feature for the past few years and are now less of a voice upon the question of it is to Africa importance. Upon the silver question there is the same difference of opinion. The same majority of anyone to say what the party, as a party, wants or what they mean to do if they should be entrusted with the power of the government. There is far greater difference between some Democrats and other Democrats than there is between some Democrats and the average Republican. A few years ago if we said a man was a Democrat, it was possible to be something about his political views. But at the present time it is of little use to say that a man is a Democrat unless we know also whether he is or is not a free silver Democrat, a free trade Democrat, a farmers' alliance Democrat or some other kind of a Democrat. There is only one point in common and that is that the control of the national government ought to be in the hands of the Democratic party. But there is not one of them a who can say what they would do with it if they had it in their control. The most remarkable series of attacks in American political history will be the platform of principles which will be adopted at the convention in Chicago. They cannot put in a plan for or against the free coinage of silver or it will disrupt the party; they cannot come out strong in favor of free trade for that in the opinion of some trusted leaders would be a party suicide; they will neither care to endorse nor to condemn the farmers' alliance vagaries. There will be something about securing the rights of the people from the grindings of monopoly, a declaration in favor of a dollar as good as any other coin, an arraignment of the silver coin at Congress and every orator and editor throughout the land will interpret the many generalities as according with his own ideas and those of the community in which he may live. It may be that this country is partly because there is no great issue which sets men in right lines against each other. The questions are not of supreme moment which are indifferent of party lines, though serious matter but as the law stands there can be no question as to the just administration of the law in this case. The trial was a fair one. The accused was duly defended. The jury was far above the average in intelligence and would undoubtedly have leaned to the side of mercy were there any doubt. It may therefore be taken as certain, as we can certainly, that Thomas Lawson was guilty of the premeditated murder of John Fleming, for which act, by the law of the state, the penalty is death. Such a trial as this has been, so conducted, and with such a result, cannot fail to accomplish the highest mission of the law, such as a punishment for crime and a warning to evildoers.

a national election would demonstrate the real sentiments of the people upon this matter and the constant fear of changes would be avoided. The Republican leaders have far more of this spirit of unity than their opponents and a well-kept strong element of strength in the coming election. The centennial of the victorious Democratic party is none the less real because it has been upon upon what to do they are doing nothing. That is a present advantage to the country, but it is not a commendation for a further ease of power.

The handsome party is issued to-day by the M. C. and will be of great service in advertising the enormous resources of the new Cripple Creek mining camp.

A large part of our columns this morning is devoted to directly or indirectly, to Cripple Creek. This is not out of place, as that region now engrosses a large part of the public attention.

The securing of sufficient means to insure the opening of the Broadmoor Casino this season is creditable to the character of commerce and its efficient secretary, and of the greatest benefit to a large part of the city.

Anything were necessary to the defeat of the present trip through the south, drumming for the presidency, will be sufficient. The probability of a nomination at Chicago grows constantly less.

The removal of the Keeley institute to larger and more commodious quarters would seem to show that it was doing "a long way" toward recovery. However Colorado Springs reputation is saved by the fact that most of the patients are from out of town.

Mr. Townsend of Colorado thinks that every citizen should be as good as any other citizen. There is no man in the United States who will not agree with him. But what this has to do with the silver question, perhaps not even Mr. Townsend of Colorado could tell.

The church work at Cripple Creek is a remarkable feature of a remarkable camp. While the "wild and woolly" features have not been a together leading at Cripple Creek, the new camp has been singularly orderly and law abiding, and the excellent work of Mr. Sanderson deserves at least a part of the credit.

The best root sugar convention now being held in Denver ought to result in considerable benefit to the people of this state. There are many acres of Colorado and which are singularly well adapted to the cultivation of this root, and the industry would be a really well established if it were not for the difficulties attending the successful manufacture of the product.

The Republic and the Empire aims to have been seen in an error by taking information in regard to the Silver coin meeting from The Gazette. We said that there were seven persons at the meeting, The Republic and the Empire said that the club had seventeen members. Our contemporary would daily be saved, annoying to us, in "taking items from our columns, with or without credit, it would continue to re-print copy, without attempting to re-write them.

The various expectations which were indulged in when President Bate assumed charge of the state university at Boulder seem in a fair way to be realized. The work of a university is necessarily slow and sometimes discouraging, but President Bate seems to be the right man for the right place in a work which ought to be of interest to every citizen of the state. The history of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor is an illustration of what the public university ought to be in the state and its humble beginning and magnificent achievements may well be an inspiration and an encouragement in the present instance. It is not necessary to consider the institution at Boulder as a rival of our own Colorado college. The state university is a necessary and integral part of the public school system of the state, and every citizen should feel an interest in its advancement and success. Like the school for the mutes and the deaf which is located in this city is supported by the public taxes, so all of our people have that interest in it. But they have more. Every step in its advancing career will be watched and approved in this city, while such measures and such support from the state as may be necessary to enable it to do its work wisely and well will receive the hearty support of our people.

The result in the Fleming murder trial will receive the approval of the public. The death penalty is at a time a serious matter but as the law stands there can be no question as to the just administration of the law in this case. The trial was a fair one. The accused was duly defended. The jury was far above the average in intelligence and would undoubtedly have leaned to the side of mercy were there any doubt. It may therefore be taken as certain, as we can certainly, that Thomas Lawson was guilty of the premeditated murder of John Fleming, for which act, by the law of the state, the penalty is death. Such a trial as this has been, so conducted, and with such a result, cannot fail to accomplish the highest mission of the law, such as a punishment for crime and a warning to evildoers.

THE ZEPHYRUS VIADUCT.

In no direction have recent improvements in the city been more marked than in the accommodations for travel between the city and the suburbs. The railroad is on all sides by railroads with facilities from which service is shown on all sides, it might be thought that the providing of safe and comfortable outlets would be effected and expensive. Yet such is the nature of the situation that has been met with, it is not at all a slight expense. The numerous bridges have been built, to the south two undercrossings, to the north the viaduct is in a cutting, to the west the bridge, and to the west the Zifon street viaduct is safe and convenient.

At these improvements the viaduct at Zifon street is the most important, for the reason that it is the most important for the number of teams, the number of passengers or the amount of freight transported. The traffic at the Zifon street crossing is, if not greater than at all others combined, certainly greater than at any other one of them. For this reason it has been felt that the viaduct at Zifon street should be built as soon as possible and that it should be built in such a way as to accommodate not only the traffic now existing, but a so that which is likely to come upon it for the next few years.

Such progress has been made in this most important matter and unless some unfortunate circumstance comes the construction of the viaduct will be begun next October and pushed rapidly to completion. There is a good reason for not beginning the construction sooner on account of the heavy traffic of the summer season.

On the viaduct which seems possible now would be a refusal on the part of the council to approve the plans for the viaduct which have been prepared by the engineer of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad and which will be submitted to the council at its next session.

There are many good reasons why the plans should be approved.

In the first place the plans were drawn in accordance with an agreement between the city and the railroad company, so that unless there is some good objection to the plans the fact of the city is pledged to the carrying out of the agreement already made. It is also pledged to the voters who voted the bonds for this purpose by an overwhelming majority.

Then too upon the carrying out of the agreement and the acceptance of these plans depends the payment by the railroad not only of one-half the cost of the Zifon street viaduct, but also of \$2,500 towards the Zifon street viaduct. The agreement between the city and the railroad was for the two viaducts together, and if the city refuses to carry out its part as regards the Zifon street structure, the railroad cannot be held to its agreement as regards the Zifon street viaduct.

Although in accordance with the agreement a ready made, the plans have been prepared by the engineer of the railroad and the work is to be done under his supervision, the plans have been modified in various ways in accordance with the wishes of the city and its representatives. The width of the viaduct has been increased from thirty to forty feet, the grade has been changed from the sides to the middle and changes have been made in the grade of the approaches and in the passages beneath the viaduct. It cannot therefore be said that the interests or the preferences of the city have been unheard or undervalued.

Furthermore the arrangements for the construction of the much needed viaduct at Zifon street have been a great deal of work and time. Not only the city and the Rio Grande company are to be brought to an agreement, but the Rock Island and the Rapid Transit companies were also involved. The present agreement is most favorable to the city. The railroad companies pay one-third of the total cost and the Rapid Transit company pays \$2,500. It is certain that as things now are the same arrangements could not be made again for many years, and probably not at all. The expense of the agreement by the city now would involve the release of the railroad from the obligation to assist in building the Zifon street viaduct, and also from the obligation to pay for the Zifon street viaduct. With the well-known policy of the new management of the Rio Grande as regards expenditures of this kind it is unlikely that another arrangement could be made for a long time, and it is out of the question to think that a new agreement could be made to include a payment for the Zifon street viaduct which is a ready constructed.

Under such circumstances the ratification of the plans to which no objection is made, becomes a matter of the plainest business good policy and common sense. The sentiment that the viaduct should be approved and that under the direction of the city's officers, was of little weight at any time and now that the agreement has been made and is being carried out, the time for its consideration is an opportune one. The interest of the railroad company and the city are identical in this matter, to have a safe and satisfactory viaduct as soon as it is possible. The members of the council will undoubtedly see in this light and the people will welcome their action.

Any one who has been familiar with

the newspapers of this state and the east during the past year knows that the Broadmoor Casino has been of more benefit in the way of advertising than any other single enterprise, with the possible exception of the Pike's Peak railroad, while an attraction and an inducement for people to come here and to remain here after the scenic attractions have lost their charm, there is nothing that can rival it. We cannot see that the benefit to be derived by the Broadmoor company as regards the sale of their lots need be considered as an essential element of the question. It is a benefit which is to be derived by the company in keeping the Casino open at their own expense. It would be so much the better for the public, if as the company do not think so, the only point at issue is whether the Casino is of sufficient advantage to the public to warrant them in bearing the cost of the expense. Something has been said by way of criticism as regards the exclusiveness of the management of the Casino. We do not believe that this charge is well founded or that the rules have been more strict than required for the successful management of a place of this kind. As to the statement that the Casino has been run in the interests of "the local," it should be remembered that the object of the Casino is to afford a means of amusement to such people of a sure and valuable as would otherwise become tired of the mountains and come and seek relief from their ennui elsewhere. The fact is undeniable that this city is largely dependent upon its tourists and tourists. It is then to the advantage of everyone, merchant, laborer and everyone else that these should find their way here as agreeable as possible. The man who is going to spend money here must have money to spend. The management of the Casino may reasonably consume the tastes and wishes of those whom it was especially designed to benefit and attract, and none the less it is for the advantage of everyone in the city even of those who have never entered its walls. Furthermore, we do not understand that the company are deriving from those who feel they have received no benefit.

President Harrison's attitude on the Bering sea affair cannot be justly criticized as one-sided or as influenced by political considerations. It will be commended by a patriotic and honorable Americans.

It is a matter for congratulation to the people of Colorado Springs that the arrangements are now being made for the construction of the much needed viaduct at Zifon street. Constructed as it will be from carefully prepared plans and under the supervision of one of the best engineers in the west, we confidently expect a structure that will not only fully accomplish the purposes for which it is intended, but will also be a credit to this city.

The present law against trusts seems to be effective enough so that many of the gigantic combinations are being broken up with greater or less unwillingness to wind up their affairs. The most notable instance is the gigantic Standard Oil trust. It now remains to be seen whether the law will prove of as much public benefit as was asserted at the time of its passage. It is a fact that such is true, the destruction of trusts should result in the reduction of prices to the benefit of the consumers.

The proposal of Senator Gailinger to establish a national home for consumptives is one of these peculiar plans whose discussion will do far more good than would its execution. It is of course a benefit to the west that its climatic advantages are so widely known, and it is beneficial to the consumptives of the east to know that there is a region where nature provides a remedy for the disease which they are suffering, but when it comes to the establishment of a national consumptive home it is something entirely different. In the first place there is no good reason why the government of the nation should acknowledge the benefit of these people more than that of any other class. No matter what is said of land in one of the territories would be of the good and the transportation of people to that place and their maintenance there at the cost of the government could not be seriously expected. There is probably no place in the United States which has so much experience with this particular class of invalids as Colorado Springs, and a our experience is directly opposed to the national home idea. We have learned for instance that these patients require something more than mere climate. For one thing they need the best of food, clothing and housing. They need the best of medical attention. They need occupation, amusement, something to interest them in. The growth of this city has been largely influenced by the desires of the invalids and at the present time as a residence for such invalids as are affected by this disease is for this reason unsuited and unneeded by any other class in the world. Congress could do many things with its power but it should not extend at the point of enormous sums after a long time, provide for the consumptive "land" of the United States a national home for such invalids, which is a ready-made to Colorado Springs.

CRIPPLE CREEK PROSPECTORS.

The next few weeks will be a critical period in the history of the new mining district at Cripple Creek. There can be no doubt, however, that at the present time there are thousands of people in the eastern states who are watching with eager eyes the developments in the Colorado mines, and as soon as the warm weather comes these capitalists and miners will go in swarms to the mining camps which offer the best prospects for wealth. The fact that some of the camps have been overgrown is both an advantage and a detriment to Cripple Creek. It is a detriment because it shows how possible it is to make a great deal of money from these camps, and to get a reputation on the product of a single mine, and to draw immense crowds on very slender foundations. This is an advantage because it has removed from Cripple Creek some of its strongest rivals to public attention and popular favor.

For the next few weeks Cripple Creek will be the center of attraction. It will receive more attention than any other new camp, more than most of the old ones. It will be most carefully scrutinized, it will be criticized, it will be extravagantly praised, and it will be named. At the end of two or three months the leaders of public opinion will have made up their minds about the new mines, and as that opinion is bound to be a decisive one, it will follow the greatest of the mines that has ever been known in the history of the state, the early days of Leadville are not excepted. The next few weeks will be the period of examination, after that will come the marvelous growth.

For this period of scrutiny Cripple Creek is now in good condition. The thing that makes a mining district is the mines. It does not make any difference how many people there are at Tremont, or what town or town there are at Lawrence or even what mining stocks are worth in Colorado Springs. The thing that counts is the mines and the ore that is being taken out of them.

During the past week a representative of The Gazette was in the district. His report consists not of his own opinions, but of facts, things which he saw, and the opinions of some of the best mining experts in the country. He visited every accessible mine in the district. Nearly every one of them is working two or three shifts of men. That is the best fact that has been recorded about Cripple Creek. Another fact is that every man who wishes to work can find employment. Wages have risen and there are no idlers in Tremont except those who are idle from choice. A most significant fact is that the tunnels and shafts are being permanently timbered. There is evidence that the owners of the mines are not only satisfied that they have ore and are willing to put up the money to prove it, but they also expect to keep on taking out ore for a long time to come and are making arrangements for it now.

Another significant fact is the attitude of the capitalists and experts. It is no longer the fashion to sneer at Cripple Creek as a "hacker's camp." The men who are doing the development work at Cripple Creek are cutting, sending in the machinery and outfitting cabins and ore houses are experienced mining men; and the experts under whose advice they are acting are the foremost and best of the west. One of the most conservative of these has expressed the opinion that there is now enough low grade ore in sight to sustain the present population for five years. With the immense amount of development work that has been done the outlook is remarkable.

Another good thing about the situation is that the new roads just opened to the south offer a better opportunity than ever before for the shipment of ore, and the mines are in better condition than ever before to take advantage of them. Cripple Creek is in better shape to take advantage of its opportunities than it has been for many years. The outlook is bright for the winter. The standing of the camp rests upon work and not upon talk, upon ore and not upon promises. The fact of gold at Cripple Creek now depends not upon assays' certificates, but upon the returns from ore of mines which are apart, shipped in carloads, regularly. There are mines at Cripple Creek as well as prospects. The best of mining experts, the most experienced miners and the shrewdest of capitalists are showing their faith in it.

In short, at the time when it can most readily draw the attention of the state and of the whole country, Cripple Creek stands fast at the end of a wave of prosperity and at its beginning, not with an over-inflated real estate boom dragging it down, but with the mining interest going in the background, with more people going in than are coming out, with a winter well past, and a summer well begun, with a proportion between non-secure work and speculation that is remarkable for a new camp and would not discredit any of its age.

So far as The Gazette is concerned to the present condition, we believe it has done the best for the camp that was in its power. The policy of The Gazette has been misrepresented wickedly, out of sensible people have been deceived. The Gazette is making no change in its policy in speaking up for Cripple Creek, and its readers already know what paper can do them the most good.

This is not likely that after the expansion

of the second board in regard to the money vote for the high school, building that any considerable number of voters will be found to oppose them and it would not be strange if there was not a single opposing vote. However for the credit of the city we hope that the election will not be neglected and as who are entitled to vote on the matter should do so on day at the old Congregation, secured building.

The vote in the house on Mr. Burrows' motion to pay the band on the table is a great surprise. There were few people throughout the country who did not expect that it would receive a majority of at least thirty votes, and the fact that it was necessary to call on Speaker Clegg to vote in order to save the bill shows that the strength of the silver party in the house has been exaggerated. The vote in the house has proven conclusive that the question is not one upon which party lines can be drawn, and it is quite absurd for the Democrats to assert that they have been doing in this state that they are the especial friends of silver.

It is not impossible that the rich strata mined in Missouri is real silver, but it is much more likely to be silica of rock.

Compliments on All Sides.

Ouray Balance. Complimentary words are heard on all sides on the way the affairs of the office of secretary of state are conducted. Everyone who has business with that department of state has something nice to say. "Probably no official was ever more popular among the people than Mr. Eaton, and his popularity is well merited. However, the intent of the present issue is to speak a truthful word of his deputy, George W. Campbell, a newspaper man formerly, and a favorably known in that portion of the state in the days when Gunnison was bright hopes of being the hub of the mining world. It was a fortunate hour when Mr. Eaton appointed him as his assistant-in-chief. To him be goes no small share of the credit of the admirable way in which the office is now conducted. A more faithful, even temper, obliging and unassuming man is not to be met with in or out of the state capital.

Republican Duty.

No matter what may be the nominal issues or who may be the nominees for president and vice president, it will be the duty of every honest, intelligent and patriotic Republican in the United States to do everything in his power to secure the success of his party in the general election next November.

Under existing conditions the welfare of the country and the hope of the future must depend upon Republican rule. No matter what clamor may be raised over any particular issue it is also sure that the next president and the next congress will be either Republican or Democratic, and that being the case it follows, as a matter of course, that every good Republican in the nation is morally bound, as he believes in the principles of his party, to aid in securing a Republican victory in the coming election.

Democracy means no restrictions in national, state, county and municipal affairs. It is always facing backward, a ways facing fault and always attempting to tear down the good work accomplished by the Republican party. A stress of circumstances which it cannot control, sometimes comes to it to adopt Republican policies which it bitterly opposes when the good of the country commands their enforcement, but it never changes its real nature on that account.

Its highest ambition is the achievement of patronage and plunder, and no matter what fair promises it may make in its platforms it always remains simply an organized appetite for office.

The Republican party is the party of progress. It aims to build up and to promote the welfare of the people on the broad lines of intelligence and patriotism, and its record during the past forty years is more glorious in the way of achievements for the benefit of the people than that of any other political party in human history.

No other nation has ever made such marvelous progress in everything that endures and enriches civilization in three centuries, as this country has made in the last three decades of Republican administration. The past is but an earnest of the future, and there is no reason to count that a large majority of the American people will decide by their votes in November in favor of a continuation of the Republican rule which has proved so beneficial under the present and many preceding administrations.

Whatever is good for the people or for any section of the country is more certain to be achieved through the wise and progressive policy of the Republican administration than through the best efforts of any other political party. No good can be expected from the Democratic party in any event, and it is incumbent, therefore, upon the Republicans of every state to organize for victory in the coming presidential and congressional elections. Let no device or trick or fraud of the common enemy and any honest Republican either temporarily or permanently away from his party. Let us fight together for victory in the confident belief that every wrong that means writing and every gain that means promoting will be best attended to by an administration of our own choosing.

A helping hand to lift up weak, tired, overtaxed women—that's what you'll find in Dr. Jere's Favorite Prescription. It gives you just the help that you need. It's a medicine that's made especially to suit up women's strength and to cure women's ailments—an invigorating, restorative tonic, soothing cordial, and tracing nerve; purely vegetable, non-alcoholic, and perfectly harmless. It regulates and improves the proper functions of womanhood, cleanses the system, enriches the blood, cures nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength. What's the use of "trying this" and "trying that" when there is a remedy that's guaranteed? In Dr. Jere's Favorite Prescription, you'll find the cure for the most common ailments of women—irregularities, pains, nervousness, inflammation and ulceration, weak back, scanty menses and every ailment of the "female" system. It's a "Favorite Prescription" that's been cured by thousands of women.



